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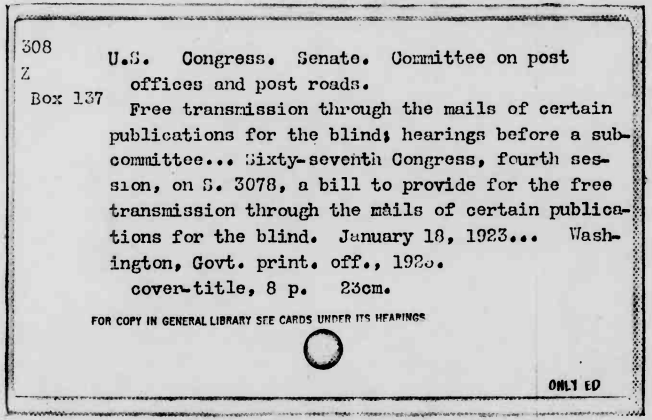
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FREE TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS FOR THE BLIND

HEARING

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS UNITED STATES SENATE

SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FOURTH SESSION

ON

S. 3078

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE FREE TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS FOR THE BLIND

JANUARY 18, 1923

Printed for the use of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads

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FREE TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE MAILS OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS FOR THE BLIND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1923.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to the call of the chairman, at 10.30 o'clock a. m., in the committee room, the Capital, Senator Sterling presiding.

Present: Senators Sterling (chairman) and Moses.

Senator STERLING. This is a hearing on S. 3078, being entitled "A bill to provide for the free transmission through the mails of certain publications for the blind," which is here printed in full as follows:

"A BILL To provide for the free transmission through the mails of certain publications for the blind.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That volumes of the Holy Scriptures or any part thereof, in raised characters for the use of the blind whether prepared by hand or printed, which do not contain advertisements, when furnished a blind person without cost or at a price less than 60 per centum of the retail price therefor, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."

Doctor Chamberlain, are you ready to proceed now?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes.

STATEMENT OF DR. LEWIS B. CHAMBERLAIN, RECORDING SECRETARY AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Chairman, I have tried to put this in such compact form that it will be most readily comprehended, and I have some papers here which may or may not be of use to you.

The bill follows the phraseology of postal law, section 506, based on acts of Congress of 1904 and 1912, providing free mail for loaned embossed books and donated embossed periodicals.

The purpose of the bill is to decrease the price of volumes of the Holy Scripture issued by Protestants, Catholics, Hebrews, and others to two classes of the blind; first, those paying nothing for the volumes; and, second, those paying something, although only a part of the cost.

The bill as originally drawn up and presented by Senator Frelinghuysen to the Senate was also presented by Miss Alice Robertson to the House. A hearing on the bill was held by the House committee. The Postmaster General originally rendered an opinion adverse to the bill.

Senator MOSES. Is that the letter of May 20 that we have here before us, addressed to Senator Townsend?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. No; the hearing was held before May 20.

Senator MOSES. In what form did the adverse opinion come?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. It was to the chairman of the House committee.

Senator MOSES. Is that letter identical to the one to which I have referred?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. No; it was different from that.

Senator STERLING. Did I understand you to say that the opinion was one given by the Postmaster General?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir. The opinion was entirely adverse. The House committee held a hearing and was unanimous in reporting the bill favorably. Subsequent to that, in answer to Senator Townsend's letter, the Post Office Department modified their adverse opinion, accepting the proposal for the free transmission of scriptures given without cost to the blind, but not to those who pay something for them. Perhaps that is the crucial matter before this committee, though not entirely.

The Postmaster General now takes the attitude mentioned in the letter of May 20. The House committee made one modification in the bill at our suggestion. In line 7 the bill provides for free transmission to those who pay less than 60 per cent of the retail price. The House committee changed that to read, "cost price," at our suggestion, and I hope that your committee will be inclined to favor that.

Senator MOSES. What do they mean by that?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. They thought the retail price might mean anything, regardless of the cost.

Senator MOSES. You mean the cost of the production of the book?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir; that is the idea, so there would be no loophole for swelling of the price and then getting 60 per cent of that and really covering the cost.

Senator MOSES. I notice in your brief you refer to the publications of the Holy Scriptures as issued by Protestants, Catholics, Hebrews, and others. Is the Vulgate now issued in Braille?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. No. Some lines are now being circulated in the Moon system. There are six systems, and one of them, the Moon system, published in England and imported from there, can not be printed here because we have not the plates. That system is one in which the lines can be read most easily. It is a raised letter and the fingers can read it more readily than the sharp-point systems, as Miss Holterhoff, who is here, will explain later.

Senator MOSES. Of course, I assume that the Bible societies generally circulate the King James version. What I was getting at was whether the Vulgate existed in Braille.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. The Roman Catholic Society publishes some of the volumes of the Scriptures. I am not sure which they follow, but I presume that they follow the Doway version. I think they follow one that is built on the Vulgate. The Hebrews do not publish any embossed Scriptures, but purchase them from the Bible societies.

In regard to considerations in support of the bill, I might say that no additional appropriation is involved. There is no new precedent. The precedent was set by acts of Congress of 1904 and 1912 which are the basis of postal law section 506 providing for free transportation of books loaned by public libraries and of magazines given to the blind. There is no chance for anyone to make money through this bill. It is not susceptible of being stretched to include more or other than is specified. It refers specifically to the Holy Scriptures as defined by the literature. There is no ulterior or hidden purpose back of its proposal.

It is framed to provide a service to the blind which will cost the Government not over $1,000 or $2,000 a year. Developments indicate that it will even save the Government instead of costing additional.

Senator MOSES. That saving would result, as you intend to present it, I assume, from the fact that instead of having one volume constantly traveling through the mails as now, many would travel once and become permanently into the possession of the blind person receiving it.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes. Blindness in itself is a tremendous handicap, as we all recognize, and incidental to it are many other handicaps. In the matter of reading, for example, are the handicaps of the heavy cost and the bulkiness of embossed books. The handicap of cost is mentioned later. The bulkiness is a handicap not only in the handling and care of the books, but also in the heavy postal charge for the transportation of the books. For example, the postage on an embossed Braille Bible from New York to San Francisco is over $20. On the Moon Bible, which is used most largely by adults, the postage alone from New York to Washington is $4.

Senator STERLING. What about the volume as compared with the ordinary bible?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Here is the Gospel of John in print for 1 cent. Here is the same gospel in the Moon system costing about $4. That is the one used most largely. Here is another comparison. That, as you see, is a modified raised letter. This is one of the point systems, the American Braille. There is a New Testament consisting of five volumes that cost about $10. Here is the New Testament in print for 10 cents. That is the relative price. You can see the bulkiness.

The act of Congress of 1906 shows that Congress considered it fair and wise that the blind be relieved of this postage handicap and encouraged to read, by providing the free transportation of volumes from public libraries. We wish to provide free transportation on those coming into the personal possession of individuals.

Of all literature, the bible is desired, when desired, as a personal possession. Those in charge of libraries loaning books to the blind state this fact from their experience. Like other readers of the Scriptures, the blind wish to have the Bible steadily available, for reading and reference. But loaning libraries necessarily put a limit on the time a volume may be held by the borrower. And hence the need and reasonableness of Congress providing free transportation for volumes of Holy Scripture when they are to become the personal possession of the blind, as it now provides such free transportation for volumes borrowed by the blind.

I would like to say a word with respect to the size and cost of the Bibles. There are two main styles of embossing. One is a raised letter. The other is a "point" system. The raised letter comes in two forms. One called the "Line Letter," is the ordinary English letter, raised; the other called the "Moon," is a modified raised letter. The Line Letter is becoming obsolete. The Moon is the foremost easily learned by the adult blind. The Moon Bible is in 58 volumes and the cost price is $270.

In the "point" systems there are four kinds. The young blind are taught one of these as the most compact and rapidly read. The most condensed point system provides the Bible in 11 volumes, which cost $40. The Braille Bible requires 19 volumes, which, if piled up, make a column a foot square and 7 feet tall. It costs $90. The new revised Braille takes from 23 to 25 volumes, the one they hope to have for the uniform system. That indicates something of the bulkiness.

The ordinary inkprint Scriptures may be purchased in local stores throughout the country and at very modern prices—1 cent a Gospel, 10 cents a Testament, and 50 cents for a Bible, up. The purchaser is seldom involved in postage expense, as he may obtain the book locally. Anyway, the postage is comparatively little.

Embossed volumes are so bulky and expensive that stocks are carried only in limited numbers and in a few centers throughout the United States. The cheapest Gospel costs $2.50, a New Testament $11, and the Bible $40. The Moon New Testament costs $63, and the Bible $270. The blind have to pay from 10 cents to $1 postage on a single volume, according to the zone; and it takes from 11 to 58 volumes to make a Bible, according to the system.

With reference to the cost to the post office, the average postage on embossed volumes may be reckoned at 30 cents to 50 cents, according to the embossed system. During the past decade, the average production of embossed volumes of Scripture was under 2,000 a year. At that rate, the maximum cost to the post office would not be over $1,000. The time and cost of producing these volumes is so considerable that it is practically certain that not more than 4,000 volumes will be produced in a year. And the maximum of postal cost would therefore not be over $2,000 a year.

Senator STERLING. Counting those that under the recommendation of the Postmaster General would be entitled to free transportation, that amount would not be more than that?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. No, sir. Information received from 10 libraries loaning volumes of Scripture in 1921 under postal law section 506, shows practically 6,000 volumes were loaned. Each volume made two trips, or a total of 12,000, costing, at 50 cents a volume, $6,000 to the Post Office Department. The conclusion is obvious. That is why we say that the cost to the Government is likely to decrease if this bill is passed, than if the old one still holds.

Senator STERLING. In how many libraries throughout the country do you have these volumes?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. There are 90 institutions where the blind are being taught or aided through libraries and schools. Of those, 10 which circulated

the largest number were the ones that I addressed. I addressed more, but I received answers from 10, showing 6,000 volumes circulated by them. The remainder may be negligible. It may be 500 or 1,000, but there would be not less than 6,000 circulated.

The more ownership of Scripture volumes is facilitated the less borrowing there will be.

In regard to the objection that the cost to the post-office funds may mount up, may I give these five points:

First, the number of the blind is limited. The census shows something over 50,000 in the United States; but in New York the workers among the blind have enlisted more blind persons than the census showed in that State. The workers think the figures of the census are underestimated.

The number of the blind who can read is more limited still.

The number of the literate blind who desire the Scriptures is further limited.

The production of embossed volumes is limited both by the expense involved—an average of over $4 per volume—and also by the time it takes to make each of these bulky volumes. You can see that this is a hand job.

Senator STERLING. Have you data there, Doctor, showing how many blind are availing themselves of the Scriptures?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. I am afraid that is not available; but th's may be said, the number is increasing through the Government and State institutions and through the increase of the home teaching facilities for the blind. Public libraries, like the Newark Public Library, and others, are carrying on that work in the homes. The number of literate bl nd is increasing.

Senator STERLING. How about other books or literature than the Bible and their use by the blind? Are there many of those?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes; the number is increasing. The United States Government makes an annual donation of $50,000 a year to the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky. That printing house provides these books pro rata, according to the number of blind people in the different State institutions. There are a number of other institutions, such as the Perkins Institute, at Watertown, Mass.; the Cleveland Public Library, at Cleveland, Ohio; and another in Los Angeles. These are producing books in various systems, chiefly the American und the Revised Braille and the New York point. Those books are available. All of those institutions sell, as does the Bible Society, I understand, at cost. There is no effort in any way to make money. There is no possibility of making money; it is too expensive a thing. Nobody can publish these books unless they have financial help.

Senator MOSES. Have they any special endowment for that purpose?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes. The Howe Press, named after the one who did the first work for the blind in America, has an endowment. I do not know whether any others have endowments. Perhaps Miss Holterhoff can tell us. But they all have funds back of them or have to obtain funds to carry forward the work.

I desire to speak next of the possibility of profit or other gain. I am emphasizing this because in some way the Post Office Department seems to have some idea that that law, if passed, will work to the profit or gain of some individuals or some institutions. I am not sure that it is so; but that seems to be the basis of their objection, and I want to bring this fact before you.

No organization supplying embossed books at less than cost can make any money. Only books so supplied are covered by the proposed bill. The American Bible Society, which publishes 75 to 90 per cent of all embossed volumes of the Scripture issued in the United States, is a missionary organization. Its publications do not carry overhead charges of general administration, distribution, plates, etc. You have in your hands a price list and a definite statement is printed on page 3 thereof.

The bill provides against any advertising. There is no profit under any such head. The bill provides for regulation by the Postmaster General, and these can include the prohibition of any sectarian or other propaganda material.

Senator MOSES. Just what do you mean by that? How, under the terms of the bill, could that take place in any way?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. It can not, but the Postmaster General can doubly protect himself, as he can in regard to magazines. He has definite regulations. Section 506 of the postal laws contains certain provisions with regard to accepting magazines which carry no advertisement.

In the thousands of embossed volumes issued by the American Bible Society during the past 70 years not one has had any note or comment, and none will in the future. This is a constitutional provision of the society.

The Post Office Department can provide against it in any book.

The American Bible Society, providing perhaps 90 per cent of the embossed volumes of the Scriptures in the United States, is selling them to or for individuals and to libraries and reading rooms serving blind individuals at $1 a volume, which is 20 to 25 per cent of the cost price. This it does as a contribution toward putting the blind on a more nearly equal footing with the sighted. They cost from $4 to $5 a volume.

My next and last point is: Is the Government wise and justified in rendering this special aid to the blind?

By act of Congress, the Post Office Department, in association with the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, etc., gives free transportation for certain mail to those groups of our population, I believe.

Special aid to the blind has long been recognized as justified through provisions of the postal laws and by other special action. Public funds maintain over State schools for the blind. The National Government contributes $50,000 a year toward supplying these schools with text books and publishing other general literature. General literature, however, does not include the Scriptures, which are published by private funds through the American Bible Society; the Xavier Press, of New York City, under Roman Catholic auspices; and a press in Los Angeles, Calif., somewhat associated with Christian Science interests. The first-named society, however, is the only one that published the whole Bible, and it supplies Protestants, Catholics, Hebrews, and others.

The number of literate blind is increasing through the activity of National and State governments. As Government is helping to create this body of literate blind, it would seem wise and advisable that Government share in helping them to obtain the best literature in the world—that which does more than any other toward making good, useful, and happy citizens—the Holy Scriptures.

Correspondence throughout the United States and interviews with Senators and Representatives concerning the proposed bill has brought unanimous approval. The sole adverse opinion has been that of the Post Office Department, and now the post office recognizes the wisdom and desirability of free transportation being supplied for volumes wholly given to the blind.

Is a provision desirable for free transportation of Scriptures to those paying something, although only a part of the cost?

The testimony of Mr. H. R. Latimer, himself blind, and a prominent worker for the blind, is quoted in the recommendation of the House committee. He states, "* * * in the last analysis, it is better that such blind people as can pay, to pay something. It is better for humanity the world over to give something for what it gets; and we find that a great deal of the philanthropic work must be done for the blind; but if you do it all for them you pauperize them, and that is not our object. It is not our object to do that in any work for the blind; but it is our object to put within the reach of those who can not buy, all that we possibly can, especially in the way of the Scriptures."

Mr. Latimer is perhaps the most prominent official among the blind workers for the blind. He was blind from childhood and has made his own way. He is a teacher among the blind. He is an executive officer of the commission for a uniform system for the blind and works among the teachers for the blind throughout the United States. He is a very fine example of a man who has made his own way and wishes to depend on no one.

On the front cover of one of the pamphlets that you have in your hands you will observe the picture of Miss Helen Keller, of whom you have heard, and you will note her testimony as to the desirability of the Bible being circulated. There are a great many of that class who are able, we are glad to say, to pay something, and they wish to pay something. The majority of the blind, perhaps not all, fortunately, have to receive the books through the aid of others.

I have the pleasure and honor of introducing to the committee Miss Lella Holterhoff, the daughter of the secretary and treasurer of the Santa Fe Railroad, one who has a wide education, and who, I understand from Mrs. Rider, in charge of the library for the blind in the Library of Congress, knows of the work among the blind. Miss Holterhoff understands German, French, and Russian. She is medically trained and is now giving her services to helping the blind who are in need of special medical care or those who are de-

ficient. With your kind permission, I shall ask her to mention some of the considerations that appeal to those who are in her position.

Senator STERLING. We shall be glad to hear her.

STATEMENT OF MISS LELIA HOLTERHOFF, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Miss HOLTERHOFF. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I came here to-day rather to represent these sightless who have not the double handicap, perhaps, of poverty, but who are able to support themselves through their own efforts and are anxious to pay what they can toward their own support and happiness.

Of course, the Holy Scriptures are something that we all hope to possess at some time. I, myself, for instance, am a Sunday-school teacher, and while in California, which is my home, I have been unable to purchase, except at a very large cost, a copy of the Scriptures, and, naturally, I have put off purchasing until such time as I would come to New York, because I did not wish to add $22 to the price of the book that I could otherwise get without that.

Senator STERLING. That $22 being for postage?

Miss HOLTERHOFF. Yes, sir. I have been a Sunday-school teacher and I have a sighted class. I would get the regular quarterlies for the lessons and then take down the chapter numbers and look up the lessons for myself. In order to do that I was, of course, obliged to borrow each week from the library a certain number of volumes of the Holy Scriptures. It made it necessary to keep returning and borrowing other books, because each week, of course, the Sunday School Quarterly would provide for a different volume of the Bible; that is, it gives different Gospel or a different part of the Scriptures. Appreciating what the Government has done for us, I have tried to be cautious of my duty and carry them back, but still it was not always possible to do that. We are all busy, especially those of us who are supporting ourselves. There is a constant demand for the constant sending and resending of these books through the mails, which I feel should not be necessary.

The Bible is different from any other type of literature for this reason, which I think you gentlemen know: You do not sit down and just read it through as you do some other book and then send it back when you are through with it. You have to get it and get it again, and you have to re-read it, etc. Consequently, we do feel that regarding the Scriptures and the borrowing thereof we have to use the post office more than we otherwise ought to. I feel that in that regard I do overdo the service that has been given to me as a favor. Consequently, we are all very anxious to see the day when we can purchase the books without prohibitive cost, those of us who live far away, and I, therefore, am glad to speak about that.

You asked about the endowment of the different presses. I think only the Perkins Press is endowed, although the Cleveland press has from time to time had gifts.

I see no possibility of any of us really paying the entire cost price. It is almost as bad as buying a piano. If we really paid what the book cost, it would be like buying some valuable musical instrument.

Senator STERLING. I suppose it would be really prohibitive, would it, to a good many, if they had to pay the entire cost?

Miss HOLTERHOFF. Oh, yes. If they really paid all of it, it would be quite prohibitive. I will tell you frankly that I could do it and would do it, but there are very few of us.

Senator MOSES. Did you say, Doctor Chamberlain, that a suggestion had been made or that the House had adopted an amendment reducing the per cent from 60 to 40?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. That suggestion was made to the House committee. The House adopted the bill as it stands, 60 per cent.

Senator MOSES. What appreciable gain would there be in that? I do not want to interrupt you, Miss Holterhoff.

Miss HOLTERHOFF. If there are any questions I can answer I shall be glad to do so.

Senator MOSES. You spoke of your sending and re-sending the volumes. Where do you get yours?

Miss HOLTERHOFF. In San Francisco. It has a library and furnished, I believe, more of the volumes of Holy Scripture than any other library that now lends.

Senator STERLING. Is that all, Senator Moses?

Senator MOSES. That is all.

Senator STERLING. That is all I have. We are much obliged to you, Miss Holterhoff.

Senator MOSES. Doctor Chamberlain, I am unable to perceive immediately that there would be any appreciable advantage in reducing the percentage of cost from 60 to 40. On just what basis did you advance that suggestion?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Simply to try to satisfy the Post Office Department that there would not be any possibility of any gain to anyone. I do not know why it should not stay just as it is, but if it would appeal to you as a committee to provide free transportation of the Scriptures to the blind at that cost or at a price not more than 40 per cent, or, say, one-third—any figure that you think proper—the friends of the bill would be glad to accept it. The only hardship would come on the blind.

Senator MOSES. You made a further suggestion about having this percentage apply to the cost of production rather than to the retail price.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes; I would ask that you make it read "cost price" in the bill, so there would be no loophole for anybody to put on a higher price.

Senator MOSES. The Bible Society furnishes its publications substantially at cost, or even at less than cost?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes; that has been its practice for over a century.

Senator MOSES. I know that the Bible Society in my State, which has its headquarters in my home city, carries a very large stock of the Scriptures in all kinds of bindings and print, and I have frequently made purchases there for gifts at amazingly small prices.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. That is why these books are sold here at the prices I mention, the Gospel for 1 cent and the New Testament for 10 cents.

Senator MOSES. I am speaking of the finer editions, those printed on India paper and bound in limp leather.

Senator STERLING. You publish the Scriptures in raised characters, and there are two other presses doing the same thing?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir.

Senator MOSES. Do their prices carry any considerable percentage of profit?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. No, sir. I have in my hand here a price list of the American Printing House for the Blind. This is supported by the Government to the extent of $50,000 a year.

Senator MOSES. That is the Los Angeles establishment?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir. Mrs. Rider, who is present here this morning, pointed out a book of Edward Everett Hale, "The Man Without a Country," for which they charge $3. You know what a little thing it is. Here is "The Minute," by Henry Van Dyke, $2.50. They charge more for those books than we do for the Scriptures. We sell them for $1 a volume now at this special price. They cost us more. So there is no possibility of gain.

Senator MOSES. Do the retail bookstores traffic at all in these volumes?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Not at all, sir. The cost of production is so great that we can not have a sufficient stock to supply the demand, nor would there be demand enough to justify carrying them. The shelf room would cost them more. They do not make anything. All of these are directly from the press store which publishes them.

The point I would like to impress upon the committee is simply this: If you accept what the Post Office Department has accepted, and the House committee has accepted, the bill can be recommended so far as it applies to free transportation on books given free, but shall it be made to include free transportation for those Scriptures on which something is paid?

Senator MOSES. You say the House has reported the bill favorably just as it stands?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes. Simply the Post Office Department is against it.

Senator STERLING. When was the bill reported by the House committee.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. In May last.

Senator MOSES. May 1.

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. It has been before the House several times, but in each case the sponsor, Miss Robertson, was not ready to put it forward, and it was passed by without prejudice.

Senator STERLING. Are they hoping to get it through at this present session over at the House?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. I can not say. It was put on the calendar for unanimous consent last December and was moved from that because of the objection of the Post Office Department. It must now take its turn.

Senator MOSES. Is it your opinion that if the House adopted the bill the Senate would readily concur?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Yes, sir.

Senator STERLING. Just what is the suggestion you make?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. Change your bill to read "Cost price" instead of "Retail price." Then, if you want to change that per cent, say, 40 or 50 per cent. We do not want to jeopardize the benefit of such a bill because of any per cent in here that might be objectionable.

May I say one thing further. This bill will not affect at all the finances of the Bible Society, except to cost it more. The Bible Society does not meet the cost of transportation of any of the books it sends out, either those that are purchased or those that are donated. The recipients are expected to meet that. You will find that statement in the price list. This will not in any way affect the Bible Society, except that it will make some of the blind a little more free to ask us for help in the matter, and so we will be under the obligation of sending out more at a greater cost. It does not relieve the Bible Society of one cent of expense.

Senator STERLING. Have you any other witnesses, Doctor Chamberlain?

Doctor CHAMBERLAIN. No, sir.

Senator STERLING. We are very much obliged to you, Doctor Chamberlain.

(Whereupon, at 11 o'clock a. m., the committee adjourned.)

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